

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
DALLAS DIVISION**

**THE STATE OF TEXAS,  
Plaintiff,**

**v.**

**SAMUEL FELDER, JR., #2878-15,  
Defendant.**

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**3:15-CV-3091-G-BK**

**FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION  
OF THE UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE**

Pursuant to [28 U.S.C. § 636\(b\)](#) and *Special Order 3*, this case was automatically referred to the United States Magistrate Judge. Defendant filed a *pro se* notice of removal. For the reasons that follow, this case should be remanded *sua sponte* to the 40th Judicial District Court of Ellis County.

**I. BACKGROUND**

On September 23, 2015, Defendant filed a *pro se* notice of removal seeking to remove case number 40258CR, a criminal case pending in Ellis County. He asserts the State of Texas and the 40th Judicial District Court have violated his civil rights, specifically:

a) right of privacy, b) right to due process of law, c) right to be secure in one's person, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, d) right to a speedy trial, and e) right to reasonable bail, and f) right to release because of delay pursuant to Article 17.151 of Texas Code of Criminal Procedure, thereby giving rise to a legal issue involving the interpretation and application of the U.S. Constitution which is subject to the jurisdiction of the federal courts pursuant to [28 USCA § 1331](#).

[Doc. 3 at 1-2](#). Defendant cites to [28 U.S.C. § 1441](#). [Doc. 3 at 1-2](#).

Records available online reflect that Cause No. 40258CR is a pending criminal felony action for possession of cocaine, for which Defendant was indicted on July 28, 2015. See *State v. Felder*, No. 40258CR (40th Judicial District Court, Ellis County), docket sheet available at

<http://www.lgs-hosted.com/rmtelldck.html> (search “Criminal Case History” using Defendant’s last name or criminal case with “CR”) (last visited Sep. 28, 2015). Defendant is represented by appointed counsel in this and three other felony actions, which are pending against him and which are scheduled for arraignment on October 6 and 7, 2015. Furthermore, while Defendant was released on a \$40,000 bond in May 2015, it appears that a warrant for his arrest was issued in August 2015.<sup>1</sup>

## II. ANALYSIS

[28 U.S.C. § 1455\(a\)](#) provides for removal of criminal prosecutions. The Court, however, must “examine the notice promptly” and “[i]f it clearly appears on the face of the notice and any exhibits annexed thereto that removal should not be permitted, the court shall make an order for summary remand.” [28 U.S.C. § 1455\(b\)\(4\)](#). Because [section 1455](#) does not set out any substantive requirement for removal, the Court turns to the other removal statutes to determine if removal is appropriate. See [Louisiana v. Hunter, Civ. A. No. 14-931, 2014 WL 7139463, at \\*5 \(E.D. La. Dec. 15, 2014\)](#) (noting that the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit has yet to construe [section 1455](#) and that the statute is purely procedural and provides no substantive requirements for removal).

The Court liberally construes Defendant’s filings with all possible deference due a *pro se* litigant. [Erickson v. Pardus, 551 U.S. 89, 94 \(2007\)](#) (*pro se* pleadings are “to be liberally construed,” and “a *pro se* complaint, however inartfully pleaded, must be held to less stringent standards than formal pleadings drafted by lawyers.”); cf. [FED. R. CIV. P. 8\(e\)](#) (“Pleadings must be construed so as to do justice”).

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<sup>1</sup> Although Petitioner did not submit a motion to proceed *in forma pauperis* or pay the filing fee, it is more efficient to remand the petition than to require compliance with this Court’s filing requirements.

Even assuming a proper notice of removal within the requisite 30-day period under [section 1455\(a\) and \(b\)](#), Defendant is not a federal officer, a member of the armed forces, or an official enforcing civil rights. [Doc. 3 at 1](#). Thus, he cannot seek removal of a pending criminal action under [28 U.S.C. §§ 1442](#), 1442a, 1443(2). *See* [28 U.S.C. § 1442](#) (providing for removal of criminal actions against federal law enforcement officers or officials for acts taken in their official duties), [28 U.S.C. § 1442a](#) (providing for removal of prosecutions of members of the armed forces), and [28 U.S.C. § 1443\(2\)](#) (providing for removal of prosecutions of officials enforcing civil rights statutes).

Insofar as Defendant relies on [section 1443\(1\)](#), his notice of removal fares no better. That section authorizes the removal of a pending state criminal prosecution “[a]gainst any person who is denied or cannot enforce in the courts of such State a right under any law providing for the equal civil rights of citizens of the United States, or of all persons within the jurisdiction thereof.” [28 U.S.C. § 1443\(1\)](#). However, to remove a case under this section, the defendant must show both that (1) the right allegedly denied him arises under a federal law providing for specific rights stated in terms of racial equality; and (2) that he cannot enforce the specified federal right in state court. [Johnson v. Mississippi, 421 U.S. 213, 219 \(1975\)](#) (quoting [Georgia v. Rachel, 384 U.S. 780 \(1966\)](#)). The defendant bears the burden of establishing his right to removal under [section 1443](#). [State of Tex. v. Gulf Water Benefaction Co., 679 F.2d 85, 86-87 \(5th Cir. 1982\)](#).

Defendant does not meet the two requirements for removal under [section 1443\(1\)](#). His pleadings, liberally construed in light of his *pro se* status, fail to allege that he has been denied a federal right arising under a specific law or statute protecting racial equality. *See* [Johnson, 421 U.S. at 219](#) (“Claims that prosecution and conviction will violate rights under constitutional or

statutory provisions of general applicability or under statutes not protecting against racial discrimination, will not suffice.”). Indeed, Defendant’s pleadings only assert general violations of his rights to privacy, to due process of law, to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures, and to a speedy trial and reasonable bail. [Doc. 3 at 1-2](#). Yet conclusory allegations of civil rights violations are clearly insufficient to remove an on-going state criminal prosecution to federal court. See [Gulf Water Benefaction Co., 679 F.2d at 86](#) (conclusory allegations of civil rights violations were insufficient to support removal of on-going state criminal prosecution).

Moreover, Defendant does not claim that he cannot enforce the specified federal rights in state court, as set out in the second element above. In fact, his pleadings do not reference any state law that would restrict his ability to enforce his federal rights in the state court criminal proceedings. [Doc. 3 at 1-2](#). Defendant only cites to [Texas Code of Criminal Procedure Art. 17.151](#), which provides that “[a] defendant who is detained in jail pending trial of an accusation against him must be released either on personal bond or by reducing the amount of bail required, if the state is not ready for trial of the criminal action for which he is being detained within: (1) 90 days from the commencement of his detention if he is accused of a felony.”

Accordingly, Defendant cannot establish a right to remove his pending criminal case under [28 U.S.C. § 1443\(1\)](#), and this case should be remanded *sua sponte*.

### III. RECOMMENDATION

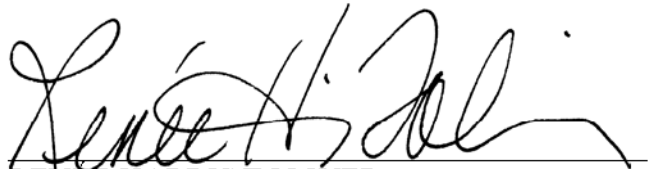
For the foregoing reasons, it is recommended that this action be remanded *sua sponte* to the 40th Judicial District Court of Ellis County. See [28 U.S.C. § 1455\(b\)\(4\)](#).

SIGNED October 8, 2015.

  
RENEE HARRIS TOLIVER  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR SERVICE AND  
NOTICE OF RIGHT TO APPEAL/OBJECT**

A copy of this report and recommendation will be served on all parties in the manner provided by law. Any party who objects to any part of this report and recommendation must file specific written objections within 14 days after being served with a copy. See [28 U.S.C. § 636\(b\)\(1\)](#); [FED. R. CIV. P. 72\(b\)](#). In order to be specific, an objection must identify the specific finding or recommendation to which objection is made, state the basis for the objection, and specify the place in the magistrate judge's report and recommendation where the disputed determination is found. An objection that merely incorporates by reference or refers to the briefing before the magistrate judge is not specific. Failure to file specific written objections will bar the aggrieved party from appealing the factual findings and legal conclusions of the magistrate judge that are accepted or adopted by the district court, except upon grounds of plain error. See [Douglass v. United Services Automobile Ass'n](#), 79 F.3d 1415, 1417 (5th Cir. 1996).

  
RENEE HARRIS TOLIVER  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE